

Garage at 31 Pound Lane
Sonning
Reading
RG4 6XD

Bat Emergence Survey

Report ref.: R2894_BES_a

Report Quality Control Information	
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Kate Rodrigues to undertake a Bat Emergence Survey of a detached garage at 31 Pound Lane in Sonning, Reading. The survey was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent to replace the existing garage with an annexe building.
- 1.1.2** The Bat Emergence Survey follows a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) undertaken by Chase Ecology on the 6th February 2025 (Report ref.: CE4753). The PRA reported that the garage has *'roosting features of moderate value within the roof and eaves areas which offer access and availability to both void and crevice dwelling bats and could not be fully ruled out.'* Therefore, the PRA recommended *'two emergence surveys to rule out or confirm activity from bats [...] within the recommended survey season from May to September with at least one of these visits during the optimal time of May to August.'*
- 1.1.3** Two dusk emergence survey visits were undertaken on the 17th June and 8th July 2025 by experienced bat surveyors. No bats were observed emerging from garage during the two survey visits undertaken in the optimal survey season. This survey data provides a sufficient level of confidence that bat roosts are absent from the garage.
- 1.1.4** The survey data demonstrates that the future planning application, which involves the demolition of the existing garage, is unlikely to result in the damage and/or destruction of a bat roost or cause disturbance, injury and/or death of bats. Therefore, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully.
- 1.1.5** In the event that bats are encountered during the works, the works will stop immediately and will not continue until further written advice has been received. At this stage, an EPS mitigation licence may be required to permit the works to recommence lawfully.
- 1.1.6** This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for up to 12 months only (CIEEM 2019b).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1** John Wenman Ecological Consultancy LLP was instructed by Kate Rodrigues to undertake a Bat Emergence Survey of a detached garage at 31 Pound Lane in Sonning, Reading. The survey was commissioned to accompany a householder planning application to be submitted to Wokingham Borough Council seeking consent to replace the existing garage with an annexe building.
- 2.1.2** The Bat Emergence Survey follows a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) undertaken by Chase Ecology on the 6th February 2025 (Report ref.: CE4753). The PRA reported that the garage has *‘roosting features of moderate value within the roof and eaves areas which offer access and availability to both void and crevice dwelling bats and could not be fully ruled out.’* Therefore, the PRA recommended *‘two emergence surveys to rule out or confirm activity from bats [...] within the recommended survey season from May to September with at least one of these visits during the optimal time of May to August.’*

2.2 Site Location and Context

- 2.2.1** The detached garage sits in the rear garden of the property on the eastern side of Pound Lane in Sonning, Reading (OS grid reference: SU 7601 7522).
- 2.2.2** The property is in a suburban setting amongst other residential plots with typical garden habitats. Allotments are present on the eastern boundary of the rear garden. There is nearby deciduous wooded habitat approximately 210m to the southwest of the site, situated to the rear of Sonning Church of England Primary School and surrounded by recreation fields with tree lines connecting to Ali’s Pond – a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) 365m west of the site.
- 2.2.3** Further woodland can be found approximately 140m to the northeast of the site and an area of traditional orchard can be found 95m to the north – a Priority Habitat. Sonning Golf Club is situated approximately 615m to the southeast, which encompasses areas of open grassland, deciduous woodland and two areas of ancient and seminatural woodland - Holmemoor Copse and Sandpit Copse.

2.3 Report Objectives

- 2.3.1** The aim of the bat emergence survey is to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats and to characterise the bat roost(/s) in cases where presence is

confirmed. The emergence survey findings inform an impact assessment and mitigation strategy for the development proposals and ascertain whether a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully.

3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND

3.1 Relevant Legislation

3.1.1 In England and Wales, all bat species found in the wild are fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); the regulations are commonly referred to as the Habitat Regulations and hereafter referred to as such. The Habitat Regulations refer to European Protected Species (EPS) and all species of bats in the United Kingdom (UK) are EPS. Although the UK left the European Union on the 31st January 2020 and is therefore no longer tied to European legislation, the Habitat Regulations have been retained in their current format.

3.1.2 The legal framework underpinned by the WCA and Habitat Regulations makes these specific actions an offence as follows:

- Deliberately kill, injure, capture or take a wild bat;
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb bats; in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or to significantly affect local distribution or abundance;
- Damage or destroy a place used by a bat for breeding or resting; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place used by a bat for shelter or protection.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 The biodiversity duty imposed through the Environment Act 2021 states that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must consider what action they can take to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. Government planning policy, such as the ODPM Circular 06/2005, requires LPAs to account for the conservation of protected species when considering and determining planning applications.

3.2.2 The ODPM Circular 06/2005 states that *‘the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.’* This policy means that in instances where there is a reasonable likelihood of bats being present and affected by a development, surveys must be undertaken to inform a mitigation strategy to be agreed prior to granting planning permission.

3.3 Mitigation Licensing

3.3.1 The government's statutory nature conservation body, Natural England, is responsible for issuing European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licences that would permit activities that would otherwise lead to an infringement of the Habitat Regulations. An EPS mitigation licence can be issued if the following three tests derived from Regulation 55 have been satisfied:

- (2)(e) – the derogation is for the purposes of '*preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.*'
- (9)(a) – there is '*no satisfactory alternative*' to the derogation; and
- (9)(b) – '*the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.*'

3.3.2 LPAs have a statutory duty under Regulation 7(3)(e) of the Habitat Regulations to consider and determine whether these three tests are likely to be satisfied by planning proposals affecting EPS before granting planning permission. If an EPS mitigation licence is necessary, a licence can be sought once all the necessary planning consents have been granted. Natural England aims to issue a decision on licence applications within 30 working days of submission.

3.3.3 The Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) scheme allows ecologists to apply to become Registered Consultants to use this licence for low conservation status roosts, i.e. roosts comprising small numbers of seven commonly occurring species. A site registration form must be completed as a condition of the licence and submitted to Natural England at least three weeks before the licensable activities are due to start; Natural England aims to register sites within two weeks of submission.

3.3.4 Baseline survey information supporting EPS mitigation licence applications or BMCL site registrations must be up-to-date and have been completed within the current or most recent optimal season. A suitably experienced ecologist will be required to undertake a site walkover/check within three months prior to application/registration submission to confirm that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey.

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Emergence Survey

4.1.1 Two dusk emergence survey visits were undertaken on the 17th June and 8th July 2025 by experienced bat surveyors Conor Watson ACIEEM (CL18: 2024-11877-CL18-BAT), Bob Britain, Vicky Potts (CL18: 2016-27162-CLS-CLS) and Andy Cruse. Each survey employed two surveyors to cover all aspects of the property during the survey – refer to emergence survey plan for locations in **Section 5** below.

4.1.2 The equipment used during the survey included full-spectrum sampling bat detectors (Batlogger M/M2 & Echo Meter Touch 2) and infrared/thermal imaging night vision aids (Nightfox Whisker; Sionyx Aurora Pro; Sony FDR-AX53; Pixfra Arc A613). A still shot of the darkest point of the survey has been included for all night vision aids in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.3 Each emergence survey started 15 minutes before sunset and continued for 1 hour and 30 minutes after sunset. Within a five-day period after the survey, the bat call recordings were processed and analysed using the BatExplorer and Kaleidoscope computer software packages and the night vision video footage was reviewed in VLC media player.

4.2 Survey Limitations and Report Validity

4.2.1 There were no significant constraints to the bat emergence survey, which was undertaken during the optimal survey season, i.e. May to August, in conditions suitable for bat activity, i.e. dry and calm with air temperatures 10°C or above at sunset (Collins 2023).

4.2.2 This report contains information regarding a mobile species so it will likely be valid for up to 12 months only (CIEEM 2019b).

5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 The bat emergence survey findings are described and summarised in **Tables 1-4** and **Figure 1** below; the raw detector data is supplied in **Appendix 2**.

5.2 Emergence Survey

17th June 2025

- 5.2.1 No bats were recorded emerging from the garage.

Table 1. Weather conditions and survey timings

Weather	Wind (BF)	Cloud cover (oktas)	Rain	Temperature (°C)	
	0	0/8	None	Start 22	Finish 20
Start	21:08	Sunset	21:23	Finish	22:53

Table 2a. Surveyor recordings at location 1

Species	Recordings*	Emergences†	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Noctule	15	0	21:55 (32)
Common pipistrelle	5	0	21:59 (36)
Soprano pipistrelle	11	0	22:00 (37)
Myotis sp.	1	0	22:49 (86)

Table 2b. Surveyor recordings at location 2

Species	Recordings*	Emergences†	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Noctule	4	0	21:55 (32)
Soprano pipistrelle	5	0	22:08 (45)
Common pipistrelle	4	0	22:10 (47)
Myotis sp.	1	0	22:49 (86)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

†confirmed by direct observation and/or night vision aid.

- 5.2.2 The first bat recorded during the survey was a noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), that was seen passing high over the property at 21:55 by both surveyors. The next bat recorded was a common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) which flew from the neighbouring property in front of the garage and then over the house at 21:59, recorded by Surveyor Location 1. There were occasional bat passes throughout the survey, including a *Myotis* species that was heard at 22:49 by both surveyors.

19th May 2025

5.2.3 No bats were recorded emerging from the garage.

Table 3. Weather conditions and survey timings

Weather	Wind (BF)	Cloud cover (oktas)	Rain	Temperature (°C)	
	0	1/8	None	Start	Finish
Start	21:06	Sunset	21:21	Finish	22:51

Table 4a. Surveyor recordings at location 1

Species	Recordings*	Emergences†	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Noctule	25	0	21:34 (13)
Soprano pipistrelle	52	0	21:38 (17)
Common pipistrelle	6	0	21:54 (33)

Table 4b. Surveyor recordings at location 2

Species	Recordings*	Emergences†	Time of first call (minutes after sunset)
Noctule	35	0	21:33 (12)
Soprano pipistrelle	52	0	21:38 (17)
Common pipistrelle	3	0	21:54 (33)
Brown long-eared bat	1	0	22:06 (45)
Serotine	1	0	22:26 (65)

*recordings are the number of times that the detector was triggered when bat calls were detected.

†confirmed by direct observation and/or night vision aid.

5.2.4 The first bat recorded during the survey was a noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) passing high over the property at 21:33, which was recorded by both surveyors. The next bat recorded was a soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) which was seen flying from the neighbouring property into the rear garden at 21:38 by both surveyors. There were consistent pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus* spp.) passes throughout the survey, in addition to a brown long-eared bat passing from the neighbouring property at 22:06 and a serotine later on at 22:26.

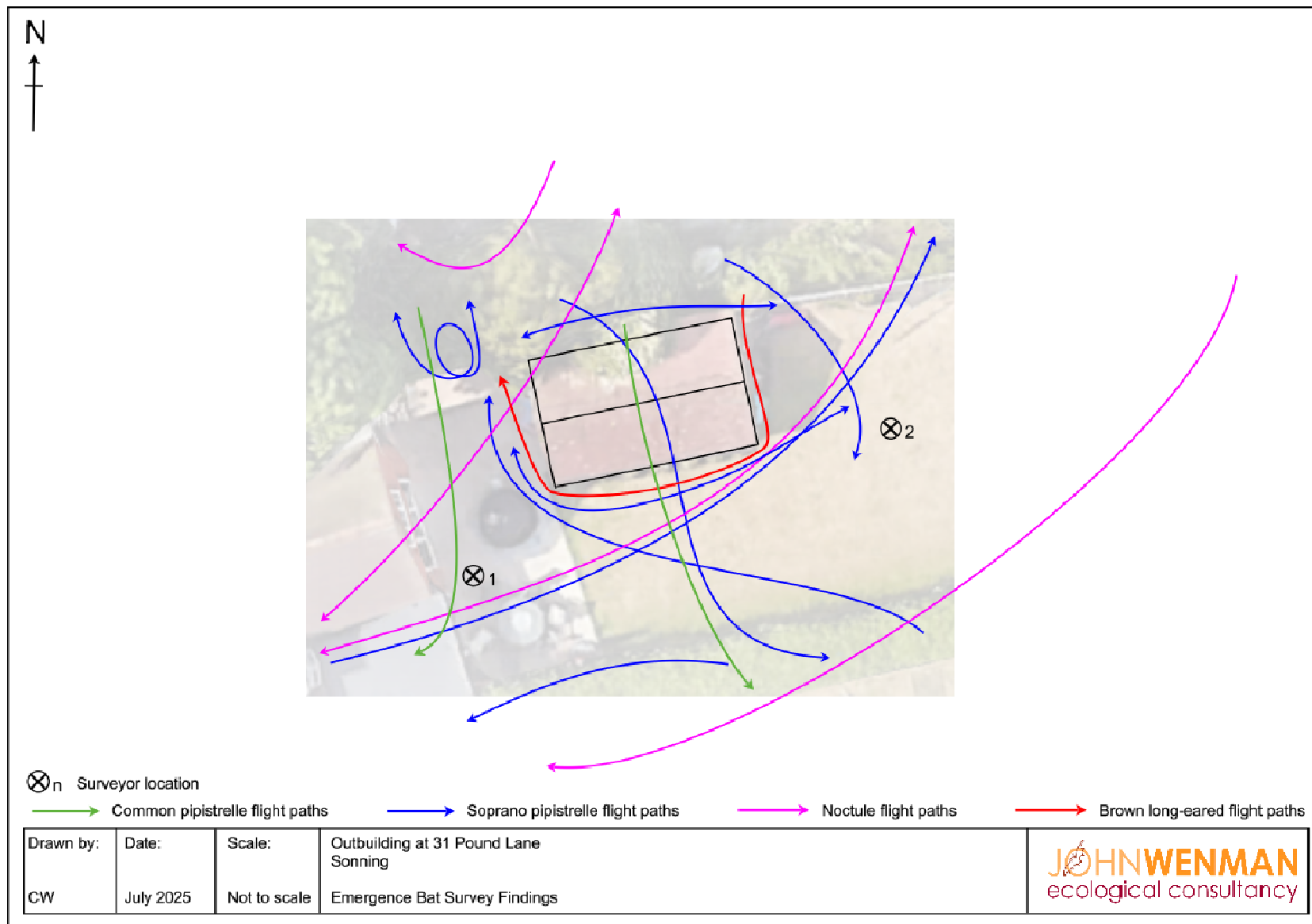


Figure 1. Bat Emergence Survey – All Recorded Flight Paths

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Assessment of Bat Roost Status

- 6.1.1** No bats were observed emerging from garage during the two survey visits undertaken in the optimal survey season. This survey data provides a sufficient level of confidence that bat roosts are absent from the garage.

6.2 Impact Assessment and Recommendations

- 6.2.1** The survey data demonstrates that the future planning application, which involves the demolition of the existing garage, is unlikely to result in the damage and/or destruction of a bat roost or cause disturbance, injury and/or death of bats. Therefore, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence would not be required to allow the works to proceed lawfully.
- 6.2.2** In the event that bats are encountered during the works, the works will stop immediately and will not continue until further written advice has been received. At this stage, an EPS mitigation licence may be required to permit the works to recommence lawfully.

7 REFERENCES

CIEEM (2019b). *Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys*. CIEEM, Winchester.

Collins, J (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)*. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Mathews F., Kubasiewicz L.M., Gurnell J., Harrower C.A., McDonald R.A., Shore R.F. (2018). *A Review of the Population and Conservation Status of British Mammals*. A report by the Mammal Society under contract to Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage. Natural England, Peterborough.

Mitchell-Jones, A. J. & McLeish, A. P. (2004). *Bat Workers' Manual (3rd edition)*. JNCC, Peterborough.

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APPENDIX 1 – DARKEST POINT OF SURVEY FOR NIGHT VISION AIDS

17th June 2025



Sionyx Aurora Pro at Surveyor Location 1.



Sony FDR-AX53 at Surveyor Location 2.

8th July 2025



Nightfox Whisker at Surveyor Location 1.



Pixfra Arc A613 at Surveyor Location 2.

APPENDIX 2 – BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY RAW DATA TABLES

17th June 2025

Surveyor location 1 – Batlogger M

Time	Species	Calls [#]
21:55:32	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	10
21:56:26	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:58:11	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:59:07	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	12
21:59:15	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	18
22:00:23	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	8
22:00:34	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4
22:01:32	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	8
22:01:57	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	28
22:02:53	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	13
22:03:04	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	32
22:03:27	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	6
22:07:08	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	22
22:08:39	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:10:25	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	15
22:13:06	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13

22:15:04	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:15:23	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	8
22:17:05	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:17:32	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	10
22:17:35	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	9
22:17:39	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5
22:22:15	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	9
22:32:12	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	28
22:32:12	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:37:27	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	9
22:40:44	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:40:44	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:42:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
22:49:17	<i>Myotis spec.</i>	10
22:49:21	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	7
22:52:09	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1

Surveyor location 2 – Batlogger M2

Time	Species
21:55	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
21:59	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
22:07	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
22:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
22:10	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
22:13	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
22:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>

22:22	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
22:31	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
22:31	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
22:37	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
22:42	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
22:49	<i>Myotis sp.</i>
22:49	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>

8th July 2025

Surveyor location 3 – Batlogger M

Time	Species	Calls [#]
21:38:21	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12
21:34:51	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	32
21:37:57	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	19
21:39:33	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:39:36	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	12
21:40:58	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5
21:41:47	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14
21:42:53	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
21:42:53	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
21:42:55	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
21:43:05	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15

21:43:40	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	7
21:43:40	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
21:46:39	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	3
21:51:36	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
21:54:40	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	0
21:54:43	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	1
21:54:46	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
21:55:42	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	3
21:55:54	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
21:56:37	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
21:56:37	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
21:56:40	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	26

22:00:56	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	4
22:01:00	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	3
22:01:00	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:01:03	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	5
22:04:24	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	36
22:04:37	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:05:28	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	9
22:05:43	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2
22:05:48	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	13
22:06:57	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:07:06	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	3
22:07:09	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:07:27	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
22:08:48	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	10
22:09:48	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:10:27	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	25
22:11:41	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	9
22:12:24	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	15
22:12:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:12:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:13:19	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	34
22:14:14	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	6
22:14:17	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	12
22:14:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5
22:14:38	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
22:15:11	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	25
22:16:18	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:17:50	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	13
22:18:02	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	11
22:18:06	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7

22:25:58	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	8
22:27:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:27:24	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:28:05	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	8
22:29:16	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
22:30:51	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	4
22:33:00	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	10
22:34:34	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7
22:35:39	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	6
22:35:41	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1
22:36:05	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	10
22:36:19	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:36:27	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:36:41	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	16
22:37:39	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7
22:37:49	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	14
22:37:49	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1
22:37:58	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	5
22:37:58	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:38:06	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2
22:45:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	18
22:45:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	12
22:45:29	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	21
22:45:33	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	6
22:47:05	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2
22:47:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	52
22:47:52	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	7
22:47:56	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	24
22:49:03	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	15
22:49:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	6

Surveyor location 4 – Echo Meter Touch 2

Time (pm)	Species
09:33	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:34	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:35	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:37	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:38	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:39	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:41	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:42	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:43	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:43	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:46	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:50	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:52	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:54	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>

09:55	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:56	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:56	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:00	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:01	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:02	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:04	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:04	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:05	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:05	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:06	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:06	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>
10:07	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:07	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:08	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>

10:09	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:10	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:11	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:12	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:12	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:13	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:14	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:14	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:15	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:15	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:17	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:17	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:18	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:20	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
10:25	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
10:26	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>
10:27	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:28	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:29	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>

10:30	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:31	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:33	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:34	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:35	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:36	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:37	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:37	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
10:39	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:45	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:47	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
10:49	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:33	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:34	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:35	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:37	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
09:38	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
09:39	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>